#### BRECKENRIDGE NEWS.

WEDENSDAY, AUGUST 11, 1897.

#### When The Crops Are Laid By.

(From New York Times.) Dar's or heap ob pleashure waitin', W'en yore craps am all laid by, Wid de frien'ly son ar smilin'. Down erpon dem from de sky : In 'e out ermong de cawn, Set dere tossled topknots bohbin,' Saylo' "How-de" ter de mawn Soul's body tighed out wukin', Light out for or rea'in' place, Den yo' 'lows de hig camp meetin Am er likely means ob grace !

W'en de punkins peak out blushin' From dere green leabs as yo'pass, While gay buttaffies come chasin' One anudder frew de grass, Daddy Locus' chanes him fiddle, Scrapin' at bit day 'n night, Dandy Jusebug plays do sorre drum In de sunshine hot 'n bright, Cross ole Bullfrog blows him trombons Skeetsh th ums de jewsharp shrill, Hit's shore time ter hole camp meetin In de woodlan' cool 'n still,

Den s'e preach ha 'n de ainnaha, Wid er sprinklin' scurce ob saints Gadder 'n de Lawd's free temple, Fur ter praise or make complaints. Dar yo' beahs dem ole-time hymn chun's Dat yore mammy us' to sing, While a've sont de cradle rockin' Back 'n furward wid or fling. Oberhead de yarbs 'n peppaha From de smoky rattahs hung, While de flah cut sassy capalis Wit her shadder while she sung.

Mighty 'structive am de preachia', Big wuds flyin' let' 'n right, eekin' sins yo fought was hidden Nice's keerful outen sight. Showin' up wid heab'nly sarchlight Tell yo' feels dat mean 'n pore, Jes' er low down, orn'ry sionah, Sneakin' somehow frew de floor. While yere miable soul am huntin' Vainly fur er hidin' place Yo' shore 'lows dat big camp meetir Am er pow'rful means ob grace. An' yo'll set some curus doin's Ef dat anxious seat yo' watch,

Dat ole Satan am shore waitin' Some pore strugglin' soul ter cotch. Den de glory-pow'r descendin Quick dat mighty conflic' wins, While de berry trees seem shakin' W'en de shoutin' onct begins. Peahs jes like de doah ob heaben, Swingin' open, leabs yo' see Whar de Great White Fronc am gleamin' An' His "many manshans" be.

W'en de sermonizin's ober, An' de torches burnin' dim, While de night wind's tendah silence Follers on de closin' hymn, Den yo' sees God's shinnin' laddah, Stretchin' downward from above, Span de space twixt yarth 'n heaben, Wid dem golden rungs ob love. An' His angels passin' upward Fill wid glory all de place, Ah, fur shore dat big camp mestin' Am er bressed means oh grace ! Mas. O. B. MERRILL,

# Uncle Johnathan.

#### Discourses on the Shortcomings of Mankind in General.

A wonderful world this, Mr. Editor, we're living in and more wonderful still is the race of people inhabiting it. Men, theoretically, are brothers but practically they are adversaries. Men, all the children of one common father, are divided against one another by differences of race, nationality, locality, religion and politics. The masses of men are helpless in the hands of their cunning mas-

Their race, religious, national and political prejudices are, all unknown to them; the cause of their ruin. As a rule the majority of men will be-

lieve what they are taught to believe by those they are accustomed to look up to as wiser than themselves. Customs, habits, creeds and superstitions come down to us with only slight modification from distant ages.

Some men will hold with the tenacity of death to their belief in the gold standard without knowing what the term gold standard means Others equally honest and sincere will resist the gold standard with as much energy as they would an invading army. Some have believed with unwavering faith that God has damned to hell for all eternity infants who never reached the age of reason. Some believe baptism essential to a

future home in Heaven, while others scout such an idea as the worst of errors. Some think that God has erected their particular church and that the evil one made all the rest.

Immersion is held to be the mode by which the Lord would have all men baptized, but a large majority oppose this Joctrine as wholly false.

Wonderful, indeed, are the creeds, prejudices and passions of men.

In one quarter it is held that free silver will restore good times. In another it is believed that the single standard

will bring about prosperity, What is a man capable of believing? I answer, the average man is capable of believing almost anything and everything, if it is continually dinned into his

There are few men in this world bold ensport. enough and brave enough to break away from old customs, habits, creeds and parties; but such mem are the salt of the earth when we find them. There are a few of this kind of men in the world and surely but slowly their number will

Why do most men believe the follies, fables and absurdities that they do? Because their supposed superiors in intelligence and morals teach them to believe them. They believe political lies, hurtful lies, by the million because they see it in their paper.

There are also many people in this world, people high in the social, religious litical world who accept authority for truth-not truth for authority.

Dear reader, don't you know people of our acquaintance who accept certain seds, doctrines and alleged political inciples as true because their side

But Mr. Editor, the truth lies some-

shere and it is every man's duty to find and embrace it. There are a few people in this world, as I have hinted before, who are trying to find the truth and exhibit it to their fellowmen and may their

This brotherhood I have in mind is making its voice heard in the world. I have heard and hearkened to it, dear reader, and may God help you to do like-

This band of brothers in the cause of God's truth and humanity hold:

That no man shall be forced to buy of his fellowman the privilege of living on the earth which God made for all His

That there is no difference in principles between the selling of a man on the auction block for life and the selling of himself on the installment plan by the day. The only difference is in degree, not in kind.

That the right of all men to work is equal, natural, sacred.

That it is the duty of organized society -government-to secure to all men this

That any system of government that denies to any man his equal right to work is an unjust, murderous system of government.

That men's right to work-right of employment—cannot be secured to them unless they shall have the right of access to the instruments of labor which are land and machinery.

That so long as the machinery of production remains the private property of individuals the natural rights of the dispossessed classes are violated, the private owners of the instruments of lator are masters and the rest of mankind slayes and not free men.

That there's one way and only one way to give to all men equal rights and eral miles sometimes. equal opportunities, and that is to make the means of production and distribution the common property of the whole people and administered by public agents chosen by the people themselves and for the common good of all.

That the true idea of brotherhood not that there shall be industrial master and | worked. wage slaves, but there shall be neither master nor slave.

That the notion would advance faster were more attention given to the building of better streets, roads, homes, schools, libraries and public property and public spirit and less to the building of million dollar churches.

That we as a nation need more religion and less sectarianism, more churchianity. That the church should become the advocate and champion of the rights of the poor and down-trodden laboring classes and not longer remain a sort of moral police force for the capitalist

> Fraternally, UNCLE JOHNATHAN,

#### \$100 Reward \$100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to core in all its stages and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease. requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers, that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for lists of testimonials.

Address, F. J CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, 75c.

#### In Prosperous Kansas

[From the Kansas City Journal.] A Kansas farmer who simply could not get barvest hands put this sign upon his fence: "Harvest hands wanted, Hired girl blond and genial. Cabinet organ music in the evening. Pie three times a day. Three spoons of sugar with every cup of coffee. Hammocks, featherbeds or leather divans at your option for sleeping. Rising hour 9 o'clock in the morning. 'Three hours' rest at noon. Come one, come all."

#### A Remarkable Cure of Chronic Diar-

rhoea. In 1862, when I served my country as a private in Company A, 167th Pennsylvania Volunteers, I contracted chronic diarrhoea. It has given me a great deal of trouble ever since. I have tried a dozen different medicines and several prominent doctors without any permanent relief. Not long ago a friend sent me a sample bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, and after that I bought and took a 50 cent bottle; and now I can say that I am entirely cured. I cannot be thankful enough to you for this great Remedy, and recommend it to all suffering veterans. If in doubt write me, Yours gratefully, HENRY STRINBERGER, Allentown, Pa. Sold by A. R. Fisher, Cloverport and R. A. Sheliman, Steph-

### Miss Bush a Composer.

Miss Roberta Bush, of this city has composed a beautiful piece of music and dedicated it to Miss Ruth Bryan. In turn Miss Bryan has sent her picture and there is a striking resemblance to to her distinguished father. The mus'c s being played in town and will soon be published .- Hancock Clarion.

"For three years we have never been without Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy in the house says A. H. Patter, with E. C. Atkins & Co., Indianapolia, Ind., and my wife would as soon think of being without flour as a bottle of this Remedy in the summer. We have used it with all three of our children and it has never failed to cure - not simply stop pain, but cure absolutely. It is all right, and anyholds to them or their leaders advocate one who tries it will find it so." For sale by A. R. Fisher, Cloverport and R.

# Farm and Garden.

Some Interesting Items for Our Agricultural Neighbors.

IN THE APIARY.

The Distance Bees Go For Forage From Chotce. "Suppose pasturage is unlimited in all directions, about what distance will bees go for forage? In other words, how far will bees go from choice?" These

queries was answered as follows in The American Bee Journal: A. F. Brown-From one to two miles. G. M. Doolittle - From one to six

miles. Rev. M. Mahin-From one to two miles, I think.

Mrs. L. Harrison-I should think about two miles. Eugene Secor-Not more than half a

mile. (This is theory.)
Dr. C. C. Miller—I don't know; may be half a mile to a mile.

Professor A. J. Cook-I think they will go very little distance unless required to do so. E. France-Very few go over one

mile. If pasturage is scarce, they will go six miles. Dr. J. P. H. Brown-They will go three and four miles, but two miles is as far as they usually go.

J. A. Green-At a guess I should say that not many would go over a mile if they could find an abundance nearer G. W. Demarce-Not further than

one mile by natural inclination, but

they will follow up bee pasture for sev-Charles Dadant & Son-Not to excced 11/4 miles. They prefer a level trip and will go farther where the land is

unbroken and even. James A. Stone-Bees will go no farther than they are compelled to. 'I think they only go to a distance because they find the nearer territory over-

Dr. A. B. Mason—I don't know "how far bees will go from choice," but I know they will go three miles profitably, but where "pasturage is unlimited" their "choice" might be to stay

Emerson T. Abbott-I do not know. They generally go "from choice," let the distance be long or short. If you do not believe it, you just try once to make them go where they do not choose

P. H. Elwood-I don't know, but I do not believe they fly a distance simply for the sake of exercise. With abundant nectar of suitable consistency I believe they would mostly alight within half a mile from the hive.

R. L. Taylor-It depends upon the lay of the land, and whether the bloom opens successively so as to lead the bees on. Ordinarily they go only far enough to find good pasturage-i. e., flowers not much visited by other bees.

#### For the Horse's Comfort.

The most commonly used fly net for horses is of leather and has ribs or strips running along the back with laces running crosswise, the ends hanging loose at the horse's side. The finest fly nots also are of leather and are made in the same manner, but of finer materials and finish. While the laces of the nets are rather of and cut square, those of the costlier nets are fine and smooth and round. The cheaper nets are made to go from the collar to the tail and sometimes from the ears to the tail. The fine nets are made some to reach from the saddle to the tail and some from the collar to the tail, and fine nets are made, though not

often, to reach from the ears to the tail. Fly nets in all grades are made of cotton or of linen woven like fish nets. There is a separate part to cover the neck and ears. There are also made to cover the horse's ears and the crown of the horse's head fine linen ear nets, which are handsomely finished and stylish in appearance. These various kinds of fly nets are made for outdoor wear. Even the finest of them are not very

costly. For the horse's comfort indoors there are provided stable nets made of scrims, a linen material which looks something like mosquite petting, and which is thin and strong .- New York Sun.

Damming the Arizona Gorges President Ripley of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe railroad has let a contract for the construction of two big dams of masonry in the Arizona desert, a region which is visited by rains but once a year. These dams will be at the mouths of two canyons or gorges. As described in the San Francisco Chronicle, each of these dams will hold 50,-000,000 gallons of water. Between the two dams of masonry, which will be a long distance apart, will be constructed a smaller dam of iron. The cost of this dam will be much less in proportion than the stone reservoirs, but it will not last nearly so long, and is to be put in as a comparative experiment. The stone reservoirs will cost about \$290,-

News and Notes.

Lime is used not to add to the soil. but to improve its condition.

It has been decided at the Massachu setts station that 11 per cent of the toad's food is composed of insects and spiders beneficial or indirectly helpful to man, 18 per cent of insects and other animals directly injurious to cultivated crops or in other ways obnoxious to man.

American Agriculturist says that for late forage a mixture of barley and peas is superior to oats and peas, as the barley attains a much greater height than the oats and remains in good condition until killed by freezing weather.

The secretary of agriculture has issued a notice that the contagious scab exists among sheep in the United States, and that it is a violation of law to transport any stock affected with said disease from one state or territory to another.

American plows are used now pretty much all over the world.

Crimson clover is strongly advocated as a catch crop to be sowed in all cultivated crops at last cultivation. The advantage of crimson clover as a winter clover is recognized.

Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away. To quit tobacco easily and forever, be metic, full of life, nerve and vigor, take No-liae, the wonder worker, that makes weak a strong. All druggists, 50c or \$1. Cure guar teed. Booklet and sample free. Aldr Sterling Remedy Co. Chicago or New Yo

BALED HAY STABLES.

When Properly Built They Give Satisfac-tion Where Timber Is Searce. Barns or stables of baled hay or straw have been in successful use in the west, where lumber is scarce and high, for several years and do good service. In the Iowa Homestead it is told that these baled hay barns are not hard to build. A foundation of lumber, rails, poles or other suitable material is usually laid to keep the bottom course off the ground. It should be laid solidly so that it will not yield under the weight. The stable being a "makeshift" structure, the materials for the foundation usually consist of what one has at hand, and a good deal depends on the ingenuity of the builder.

When it is laid, the bales of hay or straw are then laid on it in courses, the narrow way being the thickness of the wall. Wooden pins sharpened at both ends are inserted half way into the bales of the first course, and the second course is laid on top of the first, breaking joints as in bricklaying, the other half of the pins being driven into the bales of the second course. The pins are, of course, intended to prevent the courses from slipping one off the other. The joints are broken at the corners so that if, say, on a south wall the end of a wall is the end of a bale on the course, the east and west walls on the second course will lap over, "tying" the corner together.

When the walls are raised a sufficient beight, a plank is laid on as a plate and pinned to the walls with wooden pins, and on this the rafters are fastened. A board roof is then put on in the usual way, breaking joints by lapping, so as to keep out the water. As important point in raising the walls is that the courses shall be kept level, so that there be no tendency to slip. As the walls go up provision must, of course, be made for the doors and other openings desired by setting frames in them. A good stable made of baled hay or straw is a work of ingenuity, but it makes a very warm, comfortable protection for stock.

#### Campbell's Soil Culture.

To test the Campbell method without pecial machinery Texas Farm and Ranch gives the following instructions: Plow a good depth, not less than six inches-seven or eight inches is better. Then take a disk harrow, weight it heavily and set it straight. This is to slice and pulverize. After this take a

Havana drill and load it with something heavy. Wheat in sacks will do very This is to pack the bottom of the soil. If you have no Havana drill, the next best tool is an ordinary spike drag with teeth slanted back. Weight it well. For drilling small grain to be cultivated use any ordinary shoe drill, with shoes six, seven or eight inches apart. Set the drill to sow three pecks to the acre, then stop up two-thirds of the holes. Leave the first open at the end and every third one open after that. You will then sow one peck to the acre, and your rows will be far enough apart to cultivate nicely. You can make a ing sixtypenny spikes for teeth. Make your drag A shape and five inches narrower than the space between the rows. Put on handles to guide with.

Harvesting Bye With Stock.

Here is about the way the matter stands. The crop to cut and put in the granary would cost at least 10 cents per bushel. In this shape it is unfit for stock feed and must be ground. The cash charge for grinding here is 5 cents per bushel, not to speak of the cost in time going to and from the mill. Here we have an outlay of 15 cents per bushel before it is ready for stock feed. The expense of going to and from the mill will raise the cost of the feed per bushel to one-half the present market quotations. These prices will probably fall to 25 cents at the farm by the time the new rye is ready for the market. If this should be true, we will have expended three fifths of the crop before it is fed. If the hogs cat only one-half of it if left in the field, the stock harvesting plan is best. About all I can see in

barvesting it by machinery is hard The foregoing is from a letter written by J. M. Jamison, Ross county, O., to The National Stockman.

Crimson Clover In Ohio.

A Huron county contributor to th Ohio Farmer writes:

I will give my experience with clover. Aug. 8, 1896, I plowed 11/2 acres of wheat stubble. I then harrowed and worked it, then sowed eight quarts of clover and four quarts of millet. The millet was to shade the young clover. I then harrowed it with a light, slant tooth harrow. The seed came up nicely and I had a good stand in the fall. It being on sandy soil, it did not winter kill, but became a bed of blossoms two feet high. I turned it under for corn.

Gleaned From Many Sources. Sachaline is not considered of value at the Michigan station.

The commissioner of agriculture of North Dakota, in his fourth biennial report, officially indorses the Campbell system of cultivation. In a poor soil the beets may be rich

in sugar, but the yield will be too small to be a paying crop. The caster bean of commerce is found principally in Illinois, Missouri and

At the South Dakota experiment station, where rape has been tested for five years, a good standard crop was always secured when the crop was sown in drills.

An enormous accumulation of wool is reported.

The Indiana experiment station calls attention to the fact that during July and August the leaf spot disease sometimes appears on sugar beets, and in this case they should be sprayed with bordeaux mixture.

No-To-Bac for Fifty Cents.



Sold by SHORT & HAYNES

City Council.

The regular monthly meeting of the council assembled at the city hall Monday night at 8 o'clock. The Mayor and all the members were present Clerk F. N. D'Huy read the minutes of last meeting which were approved. Unfinished and new business was next called for by Mayor. Reports from the city officers were read by the clerk and approved. Street, Finance and Ordinance committees had no report to make.

Samuel Conrad one of the Calaboose Committee, stated to the conneil that the cells were needing attention and should be repaired immediately in order to keep prisoners from escaping

The Clerk then took up the following claims and accounts which were approved and allowed. John Hall \$25.99, E. H. Kingsbury \$1 00, Wash Lane 15 cents, Chas. Bohler 50 cents, Standard Oil Co. \$5 30, Jan. R. Skillman \$17 00, F. N. D'Huy \$3 35, - Wilson \$10 50. Alf Oelze, tiling bill, \$2 00

Under the head of miscellaneous busi ness the bond of F. P. Payne to act as city tax collector with F. P. Payne and R. L. Oelze as bondsmen, was accepted Dr. F. M. Smith and Chas. May tendered their resignation on the Board of Health. Their resignation was accepted.

Mayor J. A. Barry and Dr. A. A. Simons were appointed to fill the vacancies.

J. H. Moorman put in an application for the assessor's place which was accepted by the council. James H. Hanning had a petition before the council for license to retail whisky by the half pint.
The council took no action, but offered
to grant regular saloon license.

Mayor Barry made a motion before the council to take steps to prevent the sale of beer by the keg to individuals from the agenta. "They were selling more beer than the saloons" No action was taken but the matter, was referred to the Ordinance Committee to construct an ordinance to stop the sale by some means There being no further business the body adjourned.

John Griffin, of Zanesville, O., says; "I never lived a day for thirty years without suffering agony, until a box of De Witt's Witch Hazal Salve cared my piles." For piles and rectal troubles cuts, bruises, sprains, eczema and all skin troubles DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve is unequalled -Short & Haynes.

Shippers should mark all packages plainly

LOUISVILLE, KY., Aug. -10, 1897.

with shipper's name and post-office address. BUTTER PEATHERS, Prime, white goese ... Mixed...... Old...... No. 1. duck POULTRY. Spring Chickens per dos... frish, per barrel new ... ROOTS.

FIELD SEEDS. 1 48 4 50 8 00 60 1 50 1 50 Crimson Clover per bushel... Red Top per bushel... Orchard Grass per bushel... Blue Grass, fancy, per bushel. Blue Grass, extra, per bushel. 3 50 HIDES. Dry Salt, good. Dry fint, good.



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Kansas City, Montana, Colorado, Pacific Coast, Utah, Washington, Omaha, St. Paul, Nebraska, Black Hills,

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CURES COLDS, SORE TWROAT, CATARRH. That awful oder of Catarrh Clasponars by its use. Worderful in Hay fever and Ashims. IS BUY ONLY CUSHMAN'S.
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Time Card in Effect June 20, 97. No. 42 No. 44 No. 46. Lv. St. Louis

"Ryansville
"Henderson
"Spottsville
"Owensboro
"Hawesville
"Cloverport
"Stephensport
"Irvington
"Brandenburg
Arr Louisville 7 56 im 8 55 pm 2 20 pm 2 45 im No. 41 No. 43 No. 43 West Bound.

8 51 9 15 9 51 10 35 11 35 12 17pa 12 40 1 15 7 32 H. C. MORDUE, A. G. P. A., Louisville, Ky.

# L., H. & St. L. R'y, Fordsville Branch.

TIME TABLE No. 10. TAKING EFFECT MAY. 30, 1897 Daily Daily ex Sun. STATIONS. Daily Daily ex Sun. ex Sun. No. 1 STATIONS. Daily ex Sun. ex Sun. No. 2 No. Junction
Hardinsburg
Junction
Kirk
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Louisville, H enderson&St Louis R'yCo NO. 4.

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West Bound Praine Bast Bound Trate 43 Mail & STATIONS Mail & 44 Expr's Expr's Daily Daily Daily Daily v.Un'n p't..ni Kentucky St, West Point Howard Willowdaio

B. & O. S-W. R'Y.

TIME TABLE.

Trains leave Louisville as follows:

WAY-Cincinna
the Wast:

No. 20. No. 16. No. 18.

2 33am 8 23am 2 453m
6 45am 14 55am 6 05pm
11 15am 8 55pm 11 05pm
7 25am
6 50 am 12 20am
7 25am
10 15am 3 40 pm
18 30an
18 30an
19 05pm
Parior B&O. S. W. RAILWAY-Cincinnati and the 

St Louis, Springfield and the West. 8 4opts North Vernon accomodation leaves at 7 15 s. m. daily.
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Trains Nos. 16, 20 and 44 have elegant day coaches
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TRAINS ARRIVE.

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For detail information regarding rates, time on connecting lines sleeping, parlor, dining cars, etc., address R. S. BROWN.

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